

# A Scholar's Guide to **Solaraquia**

Phonology, Grammar, Dictionary and Agreement to Translate the Holy  
Jardacia

By Conguistics

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## Introduction

This document details enough information to understand the workings of Solaraquia, the language created for the purpose of being used by the Solaran Faith. This document is free to be edited or changed by Lord Avatar II in order to shape the language best for the faith's needs. Additionally, by providing this document I agree to begin translating the Holy Jardacia.

This document will focus intensely on the grammar of Solaraquia as the lexical scope of the Holy Jardacia would make it difficult to compile all the words within this document. In reconciliation of this fact the translated version of the Holy Jardacia will be annotated with a footer to provide lexical information. This document, however, will be updated during the length of the translation project and shall be redistributed accordingly alongside the complete translation.

The language has been developed using an evolutionary approach and as such has developed to mimic the natural languages spoken around the world. This has also been used to generate a writing system for Solaraquia which will be provided as a separate file.

# Phonology

In this chapter, there will be a discussion of the sounds, phonemes, of Solaraquia. Overall, the language has twenty-five distinct phonemes, sixteen consonants and nine vowels.

## Consonants

The table below details the 18 consonants of Solaraquia. The labialised series of consonants are not permitted as final phonemes.

	Labial	Alveolar	Palato-Alveolar	Velar	Labialised Velar	Glottal		Front	Back
Nasal	<b>m</b>	<b>n</b>					High	<b>i, ɪ</b>	
Plosive	<b>b</b>	<b>t, d</b>		<b>k, g</b>	<b>kw, gw</b>		Mid	<b>e</b>	<b>o</b>
Fricative	<b>f</b>	<b>θ, s, ʈ</b>	<b>ʃ</b>			<b>h</b>	Low	<b>a</b>	
Trill		<b>r</b>							
Approximant		<b>l</b>	<b>j</b>		<b>w</b>				

## Vowels

The smaller of the two tables above shows the five Solaraquia vowels. Both the consonants and phonemes are written in the above tables using their IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) characters. There are two diphthongs: /ea/ and /ia/. There is also one triphthong: /oia/.

## Romanisation

Many of the Solaraquia phonemes do not directly match characters used with the Latin alphabet. To be able to write and discuss Solaraquia therefore, a romanisation system will be proposed for this document. There is some overlap in this

Solaraquia Phoneme	ʃ	ʈ	θ	j	i	ɪ	s		k			kw	gw	f
Transliteration	sh	ll	th	y	i		c	s	c	k	q	qu	gu	ph

table. /i/ is usually written as y except at the end of a word. /s/ is written as c before a high vowel or /e/ and written as s everywhere else. /k/ is written as c everywhere but at the end of words where it is either a k or q, this is dependent on whether it is preceded by an /o/ or a front vowel respectively.

## Phonotactics

Phonotactics discusses how the phonemes may be combined to form syllables and ultimately words.

**(C)V(C)** : C : Any Consonant  
: V<sub>1</sub> : Any Vowel, Diphthong or Triphthong

There are some limits on this, however. First, Any labialised consonants cannot appear word finally or before another consonant. Additionally /ʈ/ and /j/ cannot appear word finally and may only be followed by an /r/.

## Grammar

This section of the document discussed the grammar of Solaraquia and will touch on the subjects of sentence structure and the morphology of nouns and verbs.

## Sentence Structure

The Solaraquia sentence structure can be summarised using the following:

**S O V**

This means that the subject of a sentence is placed first, the objects, then verbs. This doesn't explain all the intricacies of word order however and it must be appreciated that nouns are followed by adjectives but preceded by determiners, and prepositions however they are followed by possessors. Verbs are always followed by auxiliary verbs, modal verbs, and adverbs. The meanings of these various grammatical aspects will be explored further within this chapter.

## Nouns

Nouns are affixed for their case. This is something that helps distinguish the function of a noun within a sentence, marking a subject, object, direct object etc. The affixes for case though are mixed with affixes for number (singular or plural) and gender (solar or lunar), this means that Solaraquia is classified as a fusional language. The table below demonstrates the various forms that nouns can take, they have been divided into different declensions of nouns that change in similar ways:

Declension	First Declension		Second Declension		Third Declension		Function
Number	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
Nominative	<b>Consonant</b>	<b>-yr</b>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-ar</b>	<b>-o</b>	<b>-or</b>	Marks the subject.
Accusative	<b>-a</b>	<b>-ar</b>	<b>-as</b>	<b>-ara</b>	<b>-os</b>	<b>-oro</b>	Direct Object.
Dative	<b>-o</b>	<b>-or</b>	<b>-an</b>	<b>-anda</b>	<b>-on</b>	<b>-ondo</b>	Indirect Object.
Genitive	<b>-i</b>	<b>-ir</b>	<b>-i</b>	<b>-ir</b>	<b>-i</b>	<b>-ir</b>	This noun is the possessor of the proceeding noun.
Adpositional	<b>-iph</b>	<b>-yph</b>	<b>-aph</b>	<b>-aphyr</b>	<b>-oph</b>	<b>-ophyr</b>	A preposition is acting upon this noun.

First declension nouns end in consonants and can either be solar or lunar (solar nouns will have an a before the consonant and lunar nouns will have an o). Second and third declension nouns are only solar and only lunar respectively.

## Pronouns

Pronouns operate like nouns in that they follow the declension in a regular manner. The first and second person pronouns (I, we, you, you all) are treated as if they are plural first declension nouns; third declension nouns are more straightforward.

<i>Myr</i>	<i>Wyr</i>	<i>Thyr</i>	<i>Dyr</i>	<i>Os</i>	<i>Ah</i>	<i>Syr</i>	<i>Ocyr</i>	<i>Ahyr</i>
I	We	You	You All	He/She/It (Lunar)	He/She/It (Solar)	One	They (People)	They (Objects)
First Person		Second Person		Third Person				

## Adjectives

Adjectives must agree with both the gender and case of their noun in Solaraquia. This is done by changing the ending of the adjective to agree with the noun, this can be seen in the table to the right. Like nouns, adjectives have declensions depending on the way they change in various cases and genders.

Declension	First Declension				Second Declension			
	Lunar		Solar		Lunar		Solar	
Number	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative	<b>-i</b>	<b>-yro</b>	<b>-ia</b>	<b>-yra</b>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-ero</b>	<b>-ea</b>	<b>-era</b>
Accusative	<b>-ios</b>	<b>-ys</b>	<b>-ias</b>	<b>-yd</b>	<b>-eos</b>	<b>-es</b>	<b>-eas</b>	<b>-ed</b>
Dative	<b>-yn</b>	<b>-yno</b>	<b>-ian</b>	<b>-yna</b>	<b>-en</b>	<b>-eno</b>	<b>-ean</b>	<b>-ena</b>
Genitive	<b>-i</b>	<b>-yr</b>	<b>-i</b>	<b>-yr</b>	<b>-i</b>	<b>-yr</b>	<b>-i</b>	<b>-yr</b>
Adpositional	<b>-ypho</b>		<b>-ypha</b>		<b>-epho</b>		<b>-epha</b>	

## Verbs

Verbs are a crucial aspect to forming sentences. In the infinitive, verbs end with the suffix *-th*. The table below explains the suffixes added to the infinitive to conjugate for tense, person, and number:

Person	First Person		Second Person		Third Person	
Number	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Present	<b>-ewyr</b>	<b>-ewin</b>	<b>-ewith</b>	<b>-ewid</b>	<b>-ewi</b>	<b>-ewys</b>
Past	<b>-awyr</b>	<b>-awen</b>	<b>-aweth</b>	<b>-awed</b>	<b>-a</b>	<b>-awys</b>
Future	<b>-er</b>	<b>-in</b>	<b>-ith</b>	<b>-id</b>	<b>-e</b>	<b>-es</b>

## Adverbs

Adverbs behave very simply in Solaraquia. They are derived from adjectives using the adverbial suffix *-ques*. This is suffixed to the solar singular forms of adjectives.

## Determiners

Determiners, as their name would suggest, determine things about the noun. Some English examples and their translations in Solaraquia are given:

This	That	Here	There	Now	Then
<b><i>Eni</i></b>	<b><i>Eci</i></b>	<b><i>Ici</i></b>	<b><i>Alle</i></b>	<b><i>Ille</i></b>	<b><i>Elle</i></b>

## Prepositions

Prepositions trigger the adpositional case in nouns. Without a preposition the adpositional case can be interpreted as meaning in, at or on the noun. The following table lists some of the common prepositions.

Above	Below	Near To	Far From	Before	After
<b><i>Cyn</i></b>	<b><i>Iacyn</i></b>	<b><i>Iaphyn</i></b>	<b><i>Daphyn</i></b>	<b><i>lyd</i></b>	<b><i>Ialyd</i></b>

## Conjunctions

Conjunctions come between clauses or arguments in a sentence. They are used in a way that is comparable to English. The table below details some of the most common conjunctions and their English translation.

And	So	But	Because	Than
<b>Lloi</b>	<b>Iaci</b>	<b>Ialli</b>	<b>Pherquo</b>	<b>loquei</b>

## Dictionary

This dictionary contains some of the more common Solaraquia words.

- **Iah** – N.
- **Solara** – N. Solara; Empress
- **Moiah** – N. Universe
- **Yahmos** – N. Yahmos
- **Ranok** – N. Ranook
- **Yelyah** – N. Yelyah
- **Phicean** – N. Vicean
- **Iardacia** – N. Jardacia
- **Bartaq** – N. Bartaq
- **Ellrah** – N. Ellrah
- **Ashrah** – N. Ashrah
- **Yarthaq** – N. Yarthank
- **Cyshan** – N. Cru'shan
- **Solah** – N. Sun
- **Neo** – N. Star
- **Rywio** – N. Moon
- **Gema** – N. Earth
- **Lia** – N. Dirt
- **Liane** – Adj. Dirty
- **Hyria** – N. Land; Ground
- **Takah** – N. Continent
- **Aquos** – N. Water
- **Neinos** – N. Ocean
- **Shiolleikon** – N. Lake
- **Myson** – N. River
- **Bykon** – N. Stream
- **Seiho** – N. Rain
- **Hynos** – N. Cloud
- **Ryko** – N. Steam
- **Tiokos** – N. Air
- **Neidon** – N. Wind
- **Bythe** – Adj. Cold
- **Bythos** – N. Cold
- **Gueida** – N. Breeze; Gust
- **Romo** – N. Smoke
- **Phyra** – N. Fire
- **Ryda** – N. Heat
- **Rydane** – Adj. Hot
- **Shiokon** – N. Tree
- **Neityga** – N. Plant
- **Neitygith** – V. To Plant
- **Lioyopha** – N. Wood
- **Wykon** – N. Jungle; Forest
- **Gira** – N. Flower
- **Phoba** – N. Leaf
- **Niba** – N. Branch
- **Loiguiaga** – N. Trunk; Torso
- **Gueolo** – N. Root; Origin
- **Deigah** – N. Seed
- **Niwo** – N. Fruit
- **Quomok** – N. Vegetable
- **Kiosok** – N. Hand
- **Naga** – N. Arm
- **Deaman** – N. Foot
- **Dama** – N. Leg
- **Wephah** – N. Neck
- **Mywa** – N. Head
- **Tho** – N. Eye
- **Tealok** – N. Ear
- **Coico** – N. Nose
- **Quitasio** – N. Mouth; Tongue
- **Karos** – N. Tooth
- **Yoiwa** – N. Language
- **Myrophan** – N. House
- **Liaphan** – N. Home
- **Neitiadia** – N. Palace
- **Lyshon** – N. Throne
- **Quophan** – N. City
- **Gueiria** – N. Town
- **Solariaq** – N. Human

- **Thewah** – N. Animal
- **Yoiyeoda** – N. Fungus
- **Miriotypho** – N. Fish
- **Thekos** – N. Shark
- **Ceilleonah** – N. Crab
- **Mollewia** – N. Coral
- **Shiathoq** – N. Snake
- **Thiwiophios** – N. Reptile
- **Gueodos** – N. Lizard
- **Dealon** – N. Mammal
- **Bo** – N. Dog
- **Qewon** – N. Cat
- **Sharo** – N. Rat
- **Teatia** – N. Mouse
- **Kabon** – N. Pest
- **Phioma** – N. Horse
- **Neibah** – N. Bird
- **Deowan** – N. Eagle
- **Lleahan** – N. Hawk
- **Moran** – N. Owl
- **Hshowoq** – N. Frog
- **Phiosemo** – N. Egg
- **Mybos** – N. Adult
- **Sho** – N. Child
- **Kabos** – N. Baby
- **Gola** – N. Mother
- **Hollio** – N. Father
- **Lleapha** – N. Sister
- **Lleapho** – N. Brother
- **Dados** – N. Son
- **Rycah** – N. Daughter
- **Wyripha** – N. Ancestor
- **Deoshah** – N. Government
- **Thenos** – N. Politics
- **Phara** – N. Democracy
- **Phariaq** – N. Demon
- **Solaros** – N. Emperor
- **Deinio** – N. God
- **Deinia** – N. Goddess
- **Ryshos** – N. Life
- **Ialyrishos** – N. Afterlife
- **Aceophaq** – N. Death
- **Aceoth** – N. To Die
- **Ryth** – N. To Live
- **Koimo** – N. Book
- **Tad** – N. Tad
- **Deiwa** – N. Letter
- **Bymon** – N. Stone
- **Bymonia** – N. Mountain
- **Phioyeibon** – N. Hill
- **Wetos** – N. Cave
- **Obon** – N. Gold
- **Gerok** – N. Silver
- **Nagon** – N. Iron; Metal
- **Agok** – N. Weapon
- **Quiniosa** – N. Sword
- **Kalo** – N. Axe
- **Momon** – N. Blade
- **Neoro** – N. Spear
- **Kios** – N. Religion
- **Yeano** – N. Temple
- **Bosha** – N. Worship
- **Deireithos** – N. Praise
- **Gelan** – N. Art
- **Hywa** – N. Music
- **Toiqua** – N. Song
- **Ylo** – N. Culture
- **Lioth** – V. To Be
- **Bygith** – V. To Be Able To
- **Boguith** – V. To Want
- **Hoth** – V. To Need
- **Wosath** – V. To Have
- **Sath** – V. To Do
- **Hyth** – V. To Go
- **Kiath** – V. To Come
- **Yth** – V. To Leave
- **Phoiheoth** – V. To Rise
- **Mith** – V. To Fall
- **Llath** – V. To Take
- **Llith** – V. To Give
- **Okeamath** – V. To Change
- **Myphith** – V. To Trade
- **Kiadiath** – V. To Kill
- **Weth** – V. To End
- **Phalath** – V. To Begin
- **Keakith** – V. To Destroy
- **Quiteith** – V. To Build
- **Myth** – V. To Create
- **Pharoth** – V. To Give Birth
- **Ogeath** – V. To Stand
- **Yoith** – V. To Sit
- **Lloisaguath** – V. To Rest
- **Phoiweoth** – V. To Lie
- **Gueoth** – V. To Say
- **Quokith** – V. To Speak
- **Migoith** – V. To Hear

- **Shiadath** – V. To Listen
- **Keillegath** – V. To Obey
- **Lydath** – V. To Smell
- **Yamath** – V. To Taste
- **Guath** – V. To Try
- **Quith** – V. To Fail
- **Toithoth** – V. To Win
- **Icyth** – V. To Lose
- **Nimeth** – V. To Conquer
- **Guithath** – V. To Eat
- **Methath** – V. To Drink
- **Hoteth** – V. To Rot
- **Queitheoth** – V. To Fight
- **Giquath** – V. To Hate
- **Ryphath** – V. To Love
- **Shioquoith** – V. To Like
- **Nimath** – V. To Procreate
- **Phiowith** – V. To Write
- **Nath** – V. To Read
- **Wybath** – V. To Sleep
- **Howeth** – V. To Paint
- **Meith** – V. To Dance
- **Kiowith** – V. To Wake
- **Toiquath** – V. To Sing
- **Thera** – N. Poem
- **Geshak** – N. Wine
- **Yoideota** – N. Alcohol
- **Yhok** – N. Beer
- **Biryshos** – N. Whiskey
- **Bohiakysha** – N. Hierarchy
- **Botole** – Adj. Red
- **Boque** – Adj. Yellow; Orange
- **Kathe** – Adj. Green
- **Wewi** – Adj. Blue; Purple
- **Boqui** – Adj. Brown
- **Eawi** – Adj. White; Bright
- **Gi** – Adj. Light; Easy; Simple
- **Shi** – Adj. Wet
- **Deothe** – Adj. Dry
- **Me** – Adj. Big
- **Nane** – Adj. Small
- **Lli** – Adj. Tall
- **Guephi** – Adj. Wide
- **Bioce** – Adj. Deep
- **Beoci** – Adj. Shallow
- **Phioge** – Adj. Thin
- **Thegi** – Adj. Heavy
- **Nagi** – Adj. Hard
- **Shioshi** – Adj. Difficult
- **lowe** – Adj. Black; Dark
- **Eowe** – Adj. Grey
- **Deigue** – Adj. Pink
- **Shadath** – V. To Chant
- **Dami** – Adj. Rough
- **Queoke** – Adj. Smooth
- **Toileri** – Adj. Kind
- **Kawe** – Adj. Mean
- **Gualoni** – Adj. Good
- **Lle** – Adj. Bad
- **Seophi** – Adj. Evil
- **Ecypha** – N. Lord
- **Aphatah** – N. Avatar
- **Quys** – Num. One
- **Adys** – Num. Two
- **Kiolys** – Num. Three
- **Deolys** – Num. Four
- **Kys** – Num. Five
- **Rytys** – Num. Six
- **Shiomys** – Num. Seven
- **Wiophys** – Num. Eight
- **Phagys** – Num. Nine
- **Deahys** – Num. Ten
- **Qui** – Adj. First
- **Adi** – Adj. Second
- **Kioli** – Adj. Third
- **Deoli** – Adj. Fourth
- **Ki** – Adj. Fifth
- **Ryti** – Adj. Sixth
- **Shiomi** – Adj. Seventh
- **Wiophi** – Adj. Eighth
- **Phagi** – Adj. Ninth
- **Deahi** – Adj. Tenth
- **Rota** – N. Crown
- **Hophah** – N. Hair; Fur
- **Kiobia** – N. Skin
- **Toh** – N. Meat
- **Neokos** – N. Muscle
- **Neiphena** – N. Food
- **Gueiyeipha** – N. Bone
- **Ydak** – N. Blood
- **Quetho** – N. Lava
- **Thikos** – N. Volcano
- **Kaphith** – V. To Carve
- **Sok yci** – N. Sok'uzu